SD 9

Memorial Day Message to the Armed Forces

This is the day on which we honor those who have given their lives in the Nation's defense. We pay special tribute . . . on this 104th Memorial Day . . . to those members of the Armed Forces who made the supreme sacrifice . . . to protect our freedom and that of other nations whose freedom is related to our security.

Let us pause to reflect on their courage and to recall our debt to them.

No one has better expressed the spirit of Memorial Day than did Abraham Lincoln as he eulogized those who fell at Gettysburg:

". . . from these honored dead," Lincoln said, "we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom. . ."

We shall keep faith with our honored dead by our continued devotion to freedom which they cherished more than life itself.

Melvin R. Laird

Secretary of Defense

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 12, No. 3 **May 25, 1972**

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NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY: Vietnam

Announces Mining of Enemy Harbors

President Makes Nationwide Address on Vietnam

On May 8—for the second time in as many weeks—President Richard Nixon spoke over nationwide radio and television networks on the subject of Vietnam.

Following is the text of the President's address:

* * * * *

Five weeks ago, on Easter weekend, the communist armies of North Vietnam launched a massive invasion of South Vietnam, an invasion that was made possible by tanks, artillery and other advanced offensive weapons supplied to Hanoi by the Soviet Union and other communist nations.

The South Vietnamese have fought bravely to repel this brutal assault. Casualties on both sides have been very high. Most tragically, there have been over 20,000 civilian casualties, including women and children, in the cities which the North Vietnamese have shelled in wanton disregard of human life.

As I announced in my report to the Nation 12 days ago, the role of the United States in resisting this invasion has been limited to air and naval strikes on military targets in North and South Vietnam. As I also pointed out in that report, we have responded to North Vietnam's massive military offensive by undertaking wide-ranging new peace efforts aimed at ending the war through negotiation.

On April 20, I sent [Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs] Dr. [Henry A.] Kissinger to Moscow for four days of meetings with [Soviet Communist Party] General Secretary [Leonid] Brezhnev and other Soviet

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VIETNAM

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders. I instructed him to emphasize our desire for a rapid solution to the war and our willingness to look at all possible approaches. At that time, the Soviet leaders showed an interest in bringing the war to an end on a basis just to both sides. They urged resumption of negotiations in Paris, and they indicated they would use their constructive influence.

Peace Negotiations

I authorized Dr. Kissinger to meet privately with the top North Vietnamese negotiator, Le Duc Tho, on Tuesday, May 2, in Paris. Ambassador [William J.] Porter, as you know, resumed the public peace negotiations in Paris on April 27 and again on May 4. At those meetings, both public and private, all we heard from the enemy was bombastic rhetoric and a replaying of their demand for surrender. For example, at the May 2 secret meeting, I authorized Dr. Kissinger to talk about every conceivable avenue toward peace. The North Vietnamese flatly refused to consider any of these approaches. They refused to offer any new approach of their own. Instead, they simply read verbatim their previous public demands.

Here is what over three years of public and private negotiations with Hanoi has come down to: The United States, with the concurrence of our South Vietnamese allies, has offered the maximum of what any President of the United States could offer.

We have offered a de-escalation of the fighting. We have offered a cease-fire with the deadline for withdrawal of all American forces. We have offered new elections which would be internationally supervised with the communists participating both in the supervisory body and in the elections themselves.

President [of the Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Van] Thieu has offered to resign one month before the elections. We have offered an exchange of prisoners of war in a ratio of ten North Vietnamese prisoners for every one American prisoner that they release. And North Vietnam has met each of those offers with insolence and insult. They have flatly and arrogantly refused to negotiate an end to the war and bring peace. Their answer to every peace offer we have made has been to escalate the war.

In the two weeks alone since I offered to resume negotiations, Hanoi has launched three new military offensives in South Vietnam. In those two weeks the risk that a communist government may be imposed on the 17 million people of South Vietnam has increased and the communist offensive has now reached the point that it gravely threatens the lives of 60,000 American troops who are still in Vietnam.

Two Issues Left

There are only two issues left for us in this war. First, in the face of a massive invasion, do we stand by, jeopardize the lives of 60,000 Americans, and leave the South Vietnamese to a long night of terror? This will not happen. We shall do whatever is required to safeguard American lives and American honor.

Second, in the face of complete intransigence at the conference table, do we join with our enemy to install a communist government in South Vietnam? This, too, will not happen. We will not cross the line from generosity to treachery.

Three Courses of Action

We now have a clear, hard choice among three courses of action: immediate withdrawal of all American forces, continued attempts at negotiation, or decisive military action to end the war.

I know that many Americans favor the first course of action, immediate withdrawal. They believe that the way to end the war is for the United States to get out and to remove the threat to our remaining forces by simply withdrawing them.

From a political standpoint, this would be a very easy choice for me to accept. After all, I did not send over one-half million Americans to Vietnam. I have brought 500,000 men home from Vietnam since I took office. But, abandoning our commitment in Vietnam here and now would mean turning 17 million South Vietnamese over to communist tyranny and terror. It would mean leaving hundreds of American prisoners in communist hands with no bargaining leverage to get them released.

An American defeat in Vietnam would encourage this kind of aggression all over the world, aggression in which smaller nations, armed by their major allies, could be tempted to attack neighboring nations at will in the Mid-East, in Europe, and other areas. World peace would be in grave jeopardy.

The second course of action is to keep on trying to negotiate a settlement. Now this is the course we have preferred from the beginning and we shall continue to pursue it. We want to negotiate, but we have made every reasonable offer and tried every possible path for ending this war at the conference table.

The problem is, as you all know, it takes two to negotiate and now, as throughout the past four years, the North Vietnamese arrogantly refuse to negotiate anything but an imposition, and ultimately that the United States impose a communist regime on 17 million people in South Vietnam who do not want a communist government.

No Choice At All

It is plain, then, that what appears to be a choice among three courses of action for the United States, is really no choice at all. The killing in this tragic war must stop. By simply getting out, we would only worsen the bloodshed. By relying solely on negotiations, we would give an intransigent enemy the time he needs to press his aggression on the battlefield.

There is only one way to stop the killing. That is to keep the weapons of war out of the hands of the international outlaws of North Vietnam.

Throughout the war in Vietnam, the United States has exercised a degree of restraint unprecedented in the annals of war. That was our responsibility as a great nation, a nation which is interested—and we can be proud of this as Americans—as America has always been, in peace, not conquest.

However, when the enemy abandons

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COMMANDERS DIGEST

A publication of the Department of Defense intended to provide official information to commanders and key personnel on matters related to Defense policies and interests, and to create better understanding and teamwork within the Department of Defense.

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In Capitol Hill Testimony

Plans for All-Volunteer Medical Force Aired

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment) Richard S. Wilbur, M.D., appeared before a House Armed Services Subcommittee in March to testify about "Plans for the All-Volunteer Medical Force."

He said that his office had two responsibilities and that the first one was concerned with the health care that is provided to military families.

"The quality and availability of health care to our beneficiaries is an important benefit for active duty military personnel," he said. "Thus, we would hope that through improvement of our health care system we will be able to significantly influence procurement and retention of all military personnel."

His second major responsibility, Dr. Wilbur said, is to procure and retain, on a volunteer basis, sufficient health professionals to enable the Department of Defense to fulfill its health care mission.

The Health and Environment Assistant Secretary was blunt in conceding that the move to an All-Volunteer Force of health professionals will not be easy. "If we are to be all-volunteer by Fiscal Year 1974, we will have to convert many of our 'two-year' physicians and dentists to a volunteer status by that time," he testified.

Refined The Problem

Dr. Wilbur further refined the problem by saying we must persuade these professionals to elect military service for a period of time rather than private practice. "To do so," he said, "we must neutralize the magnetic effect of high civilian earnings available to the private practitioner."

After stating the problem and proposing a solution, the Assistant Secretary proceeded to flesh out the background and to draw distinctions:

—Whatever the cause of shortages in certain health occupations, there simply has been great competition since World War II for health professionals.

—About two-thirds of all Medical Corps officers are those serving their initial obligation; another one-sixth are those who have elected to remain in service long enough to complete specialty training; it is the remaining one-sixth who can really be considered career officers.

—DoD has obtained from Congress special financial benefits for physicians, dentists and veterinarians to increase retention; however, most of these benefits were directed at the retention of the small percentage of career officers.

—While the vast majority of the "two-year" medical professionals give excellent service, the continuing large turnover leads to excessive personnel turbulence.

Tackled the Economics

Dr. Wilbur first tackled the economics of the matter by pointing out that the military doctor and the civilian doctor are in diametrically reversed financial situations. As he outlined, military earnings tend to begin at a relatively low level in the junior officer grades and rise at a steady pace throughout an officer's career so that he reaches a relatively high level in the grade of colonel. Conversely, civilian health professionals in private practice tend to start at a high level of earnings and reach their earning peak relatively early in their practice. Thereafter, their earnings remain relatively stable until they begin to decline in later years.

Just how much medical professionals do make is a difficult thing to pin down precisely, Dr. Wilbur conceded. But, in quoting from a report to the Congress recently submitted by Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley, he said the pre-tax net income for civilian physicians in private practice reaches approximately $40,000 a year shortly after entering practice. He listed the same pre-tax net income for dentists at $30,000 a year a few years after entering practice.

"These are the levels at which the Department of Defense must compete," he said.

Cannot Compete

By the same token, he said the Defense Department does not believe it can compete successfully for those primarily interested in money, because civilian opportunities are too lucrative.

"We do believe that we must insure that military service can offer a combination of personal and professional rewards that competes with the civilian sector," he added.

DoD has already proposed to Congress a bonus system for medical officers. It would authorize $17,000 a year for six years to those selected who would commit themselves beyond their obligated service—in effect, a wage differential putting military physicians in the $30,000 to $45,000 annual-wage group.

The Assistant Secretary also made it clear to the Congressional sub-committee that retraining young medical professionals in service is more than a matter of money.

For example, he said that numerous surveys, asking doctors to state why they are not staying on, cited undesirable military health facilities. In that regard, he said: "Secretary Laird has asked the Secretaries of the Military Departments to submit preliminary plans by May 1 under which all of our remaining outmoded and inefficient medical facilities would be replaced through a phased five-year construction program starting in FY 1974."

Salary Levels

Yet another goal to improve military medicine is to offset costs of competitive salary levels for medical men through better personnel management and increased stability of assignment. He noted the present system relies so heavily on short-term personnel that less than optimum use of health manpower results because of the necessary orientation periods for new personnel.

In a move toward better utilization of medical professionals, he said physicians and dentists can be replaced in some staff jobs that are largely administrative by the Medical Service Corps. In the same vein, he foresaw greater use of paramedical personnel to replace the health professional and to relieve him of duties not requiring professional skills.

At Pentagon Press Briefing

Secretary Laird Details Vietnam Policy, Outlook

Following President Nixon's May 8, 1972, announcement to the American people over nationwide radio and television on the events leading up to the mining of Haiphong harbor, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird met the press two days later. Before throwing that May 10 conference open for questions, Mr. Laird said he wished to make five points.

His statement:

* * * * *

One: As I meet with you today, U.S. air and sea forces are fighting communist aggression in Southeast Asia.

Two: South Vietnamese forces are at this moment holding fast in a very difficult ground combat situation caused by the massive communist invasion across the DMZ. The South Vietnamese face additional attacks by an enemy that have been made possible by the heavily supplied equipment of new and modern types which is being used in South Vietnam supplied by the Soviet Union for the first time this year.

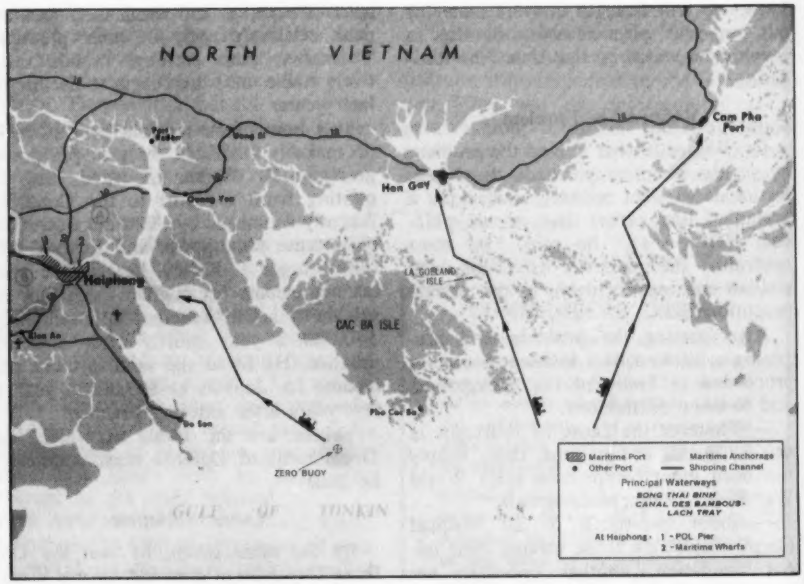
Three: General Abrams will continue our troop withdrawal program directed by the President of the United States. We have brought home 500,000 Americans, and we will meet or beat the President's goal of 49,000 Americans in country by July 1, 1972.

Four: The President has presented the most forthright and generous peace offer at any time in history. If the enemy agrees to an internationally supervised ceasefire and the return of our prisoners of war, we will withdraw our forces in Vietnam within four months.

This will bring an end of the war and the return of our prisoners. It will allow us to continue the movement toward a generation of peace which is the goal of all Americans and is a goal the Nixon Doctrine Foreign Policy which is supported worldwide by our National Security Strategy of Realistic Deterrence.

Five: The American people always have supported our President when Americans are endangered and the cause of freedom has been threatened. This is no time for quitters or for a lot of talk about "instant surrender." I don't think the American people want to clamber aboard some sort of a bug-out shuttle. I think they join the President and me in supporting General Abrams and our men and in opposing communist aggression.

Secretary Melvin R. Laird at press conference.



Official DoD map of Haiphong harbor and its approaches.

VIETNAM

(Continued from Page 2)

all restraint, throws its whole army into battle in the territory of its neighbor, refuses to negotiate, we simply face a new situation.

In these circumstances, with 60,000 Americans threatened, any President who failed to act decisively would have betrayed the trust of his country and betrayed the cause of world peace.

I therefore concluded Hanoi must be denied the weapons and supplies it needs to continue the aggression. In full coordination with the Republic of Vietnam, I have ordered the following measures which are being implemented as I am speaking to you.

Mining of Ports

All entrances to North Vietnamese ports will be mined to prevent access to these ports and North Vietnamese naval operations from these ports. United States forces have been directed to take appropriate measures within the internal and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam to interdict the delivery of any supplies. Rail and all other communications will be cut off to the maximum extent possible. Air and naval strikes against military targets in North Vietnam will continue.

These actions are not directed against any other nation. Countries with ships presently in North Vietnamese ports have already been notified that their ships will have three daylight periods to leave in safety. After that time, the mines will become active and any ships attempting to leave or enter these ports will do so at their own risk.

These actions I have ordered will cease when the following conditions are met:

First, all American prisoners of war must be returned.

Second, there must be an internationally supervised cease-fire throughout Indochina.

Once prisoners of war are released, once the internationally supervised cease-fire has begun, we will stop all acts of force throughout Indochina, and at that time we will proceed with a complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within four months.

Generous Terms

Now, these terms are generous terms. They are terms which would not require surrender and humiliation on the part of anybody. They would permit the United States to withdraw with honor. They would end the killing. They would bring our PWs home. They would allow negotiations on a political settlement between the Vietnamese themselves. They would permit all the nations which have suffered in this long war—Cambodia, Laos, North Vietnam, South Vietnam—to turn at last to the urgent works of healing and of peace. They deserve immediate acceptance by North Vietnam.

It is appropriate to conclude my remarks tonight with some comments directed individually to each of the major parties involved in the continuing tragedy of the Vietnam War. First, to the leaders of Hanoi, your people have already suffered too much in your pursuit of conquest. Do not compound their agony with continued arrogance; choose instead the path of a peace that redeems your sacrifices, guarantees true independence for your country and ushers in an era of reconciliation.

Firm Support

To the people of South Vietnam, you shall continue to have our firm support in your resistance against aggression. It is your spirit that will determine the outcome of the battle. It is your will that will shape the future of your country.

To other nations, especially those which are allied with North Vietnam, the actions I have announced tonight are not directed against you. Their sole purpose is to protect the lives of 60,000 Americans who would be gravely endangered in the event the communist offensive continues to roll forward and to prevent the imposition of a communist government by brutal aggression upon 17 million people.

I particularly direct my comments tonight to the Soviet Union. We respect the Soviet Union as a great power. We recognize the right of the Soviet Union to defend its interests when they are threatened. The Soviet Union, in turn, must recognize our right to defend our interests.

No Soviet soldiers are threatened in Vietnam. Sixty thousand Americans are threatened. We expect you to help your allies, and you cannot expect us to do other than to continue to help our allies, but let us, and let all great powers, help our allies only for the purpose of their defense, not for the purpose of launching invasions against their neighbors.

The Cause of Peace

Otherwise the cause of peace, the cause in which we both have so great a stake, will be seriously jeopardized.

Our two nations have made significant progress in our negotiations in recent months. We are near major agreement on nuclear arms limitation, on trade, on a host of other issues.

Let us not slide back toward the dark shadows of a previous age. We do not ask you to sacrifice your principles, or your friends, but neither should you permit Hanoi's intransigence to blot out the prospects we together have so patiently prepared.

We, the United States and the Soviet Union, are on the threshold of a new relationship that can serve not only the interests of our two countries, but the cause of world peace. We are prepared to continue to build this relationship. The responsibility is yours if we fail to do so.

And finally, may I say to the American people, I ask you for the same strong support you have always given your President in difficult moments. It is you most of all that the world will be watching.

I know how much you want to end this war. I know how much you want to bring our men home, and I think you know from all that I have said and done these past three and one-half years how much I, too, want to end the war, to bring our men home.

A Genuine Peace

You want peace. I want peace. But, you also want honor and not defeat. You want a genuine peace, not a peace that is merely a prelude to another war.

At this moment, we must stand together in purpose and resolve. As so often in the past, we Americans did not choose to resort to war. It has been forced upon us by an enemy that has shown utter contempt toward every overture we have made for peace. And that is why, my fellow Americans, tonight I ask for your support of this decision, a decision which has only one purpose, not to expand the war, not to escalate the war, but to end this war and to win the kind of peace that will last.

With God's help, with your support, we will accomplish that great goal.

Defense Race Relations Education Program

The Armed Forces Lead the Way

"I look forward to the ultimate solution of the racial problems of our society and our Armed Forces. This solution is coming, and if we keep at it we will achieve equal opportunity and respect and will go on to greater levels of accomplishments. The Armed Forces will lead the way. . . ."

—Melvin R. Laird
Secretary of Defense

The Defense Department has been a trend-setting institution in our society in the area of equal opportunity. It led the way in adopting a policy of desegregation in 1948. Since then, the Military Services have come a long way in race and human relations, but there is still a long way to go.

Today a new role in social awareness and social action is emerging for the Armed Forces. They are now attempting to eradicate some of the root causes of racial prejudice by embarking on a long-range program of education in race relations. The goal is to give every member of the Uniformed Services—from general and flag officer down to the newest recruit—an understanding of, and appreciation for, the complex subject of human relations.

The massive DoD-wide education program was established in accordance with Department of Defense Directive 1322.11, "Education in Race Relations for Armed Forces Personnel," issued June 24, 1971.

The policy stated in the directive calls for an educational program in race relations to "be conducted on a continuing basis for all military personnel in the effort to improve and achieve equal opportunity within the Department of Defense in keeping with the Human Goals proclaimed on Aug. 18, 1969, and to eliminate and prevent racial tensions, unrest, and violence."

The term "race relations" encompasses the interaction between all members of the Armed Forces—including the majority as well as minority groups.

Race Relations Education Board

To act as his advisors, the Secretary of Defense established a Race Relations Education Board whose mission is to develop overall policy guidance for the DoD race relations education program.

The chairman of the board is the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs). Also on the board are the Assistant Secretaries (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) of the Military Departments, and representatives from the offices of the Deputy Assistant Secretaries of Defense for Equal Opportunity, Education, Reserve Affairs, and the Military Services.

Defense Race Relations Institute

Also under the supervision and direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) is a unique educational institution—the Defense Race Relations Institute (DRRI).

The Institute was established as the result of a number of in-depth studies made by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Services and a DoD task force which revealed the need for an educational program for the Armed Forces—active and reserve—designed to reduce and prevent racial conflict within the Department of Defense.

The mission of the DRRI is: to conduct training for Armed Forces personnel designated as instructors in race relations; to develop doctrine and curricula in education for race relations; to conduct research; to perform evaluation of program effectiveness; and to disseminate educational guidelines and materials for use throughout the Armed Forces.

The Institute's primary objective is to conduct an education program designed to prepare teams of race relations instructors to work with personnel at military installations of the Army, Navy and Air Force (the Marine Corps conducts its own educational program). Their efforts are directed to equipping majority and minority group members to resolve racial and ethnic conflicts by peaceful means.

The Director of the Institute is Army Colonel Edward F. Krise. The staff includes 25 officer and enlisted personnel —Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps—and 19 civilians. More than half of the military staff are members of the Nation's minority groups.

Training Program

The race relations training program prepares DRRI students as qualified instructors in race relations.

Candidates for Race Relations Instructor are volunteers selected from the grades of first lieutenant to colonel, and from private first class to sergeant (or equivalent). They are representative of the military in terms of age, career and non-career, race/ethnic groups, staff and line.

The training program for each class lasts seven weeks. At full strength there will be 200 students in each class. (The present class has 120 students.)

Quotas are given to each of the three Military Departments by the Department of Defense. When the instructor teams return to their units, they are equipped to run a training program for the entire personnel of the unit, employing small-group (25 or less) discussion sessions using conflict situation-simulation films and other selected techniques.

The Institute recommends that there be an officer/noncommissioned officer team in each unit and that training begin with top command.

Final selection and appointment of race

relations instructors is a command responsibility. They must "be empathetic to the racial problems in their environment and at the same time have the confidence of command. They must be able to deal impartially and objectively with all troops in their attempts to effect practical solutions to the real or apparent racial problems" brought to them.

Training Objectives

The Institute's curriculum for training race relations instructors has five objectives:

—To provide all DRRI students with the opportunity to become aware of—and fully understand—current DoD, service, and command equal opportunity and treatment policies and directives, and their relationship to the need for maintaining good order and discipline;

—To provide the DRRI student with a knowledge of minority group history and the contributions of minority groups to the development of the Nation and the Armed Forces;

—To provide the DRRI student with a knowledge of selected psychological, social and cultural factors relating to race relations, in order to increase his understanding of the social and behavioral dynamics related to intergroup tensions and conflicts;

—To provide the DRRI student with racial and ethnic group experiences in various communities, in order to increase his understanding of minority group culture and life styles; and

—To give the DRRI student the opportunity to develop teaching techniques and group skills which will prepare him to lead discussion groups.

Instruction

Instruction includes 65 hours in the history and contribution of major minority groups; 35 hours in the psychological, social, economic and cultural factors directly related to race relations; 30 hours of community involvement activities; and 58 hours of training and practice in the techniques of small group leadership. An added 22 hours is devoted to orientation, testing, special speakers and evaluation.

Graduates of the Institute's pilot course and its first class are already at work at various Army, Navy and Air Force installations. The school will graduate its second class on May 26.

SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS: The USO

EX-PARATROOPER CHAPLAIN. Former Chief of Chaplains, Monsignor (Major General) Francis L. Sampson, USA, (Ret.), right, is congratulated by Harvey S. Firestone Jr., USO National Chairman. Monsignor Sampson was elected March 8 as President of the United Service Organizations (USO). He succeeds the late Air Force General Emmett (Rosy) O'Donnell, (Ret.), who died last December. (Official Photo by USO)

Former Army Chief of Chaplains

New USO President Elected

Cited as a "gentleman whose remarkable career, ability and integrity make him eminently qualified for this important responsibility," former Army Chief of Chaplains and Chairman, Armed Forces Chaplains Board, Monsignor (Major General) Francis L. Sampson, USA, (Ret.), has been elected President of the United Service Organizations (USO).

The National USO Board of Governors, meeting in Boston March 8, said of Monsignor Sampson: "Few have had greater experience with, and compassion for, the problems of the individual serviceman. Perhaps no one has displayed greater concern for those whom it is USO's mission to serve."

Holder of 17 military awards, including the Distinguished Service Cross and Distinguished Service Medal, Monsignor Sampson's military exploits are renowned.

As an Army Chaplain in World War II, he parachuted with the 101st Airborne Division into Normandy and was captured when he stayed with 14 wounded servicemen as the Germans counterattacked American positions.

The Chaplain escaped from imprisonment, only to be captured a second time at the legendary battle of Bastogne. He was imprisoned at Stalag 11-A, north of Berlin. At his own request, he was allowed to remain with enlisted men.

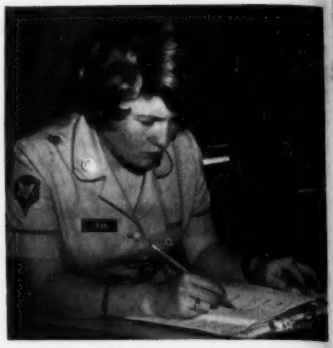
He again displayed "exceptional courage and integrity" in Korea during an attempt to rescue American prisoners of war at Sunchon. In that endeavor, he parachuted with men of the 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment.

Monsignor Sampson was nominated by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1967 to serve as Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army, a post he held until his retirement July 31, 1971. On Sept. 1, 1971, he became Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Harvey S. Firestone Jr., USO National Chairman, said, "The Board of Governors is confident that Gen. Sampson will bring prestige and honor to USO and that he will lead our organization into ever greater achievement in serving the morale and welfare of the members of the Armed Forces."

ARMED FORCES INITIATIVES

DOMESTIC ACTION. Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, hosted a Special Olympics program for the 500 mentally handicapped children from seven Florida counties May 6. Part of a nationwide program in which more than 100,000 children participate annually, the Special Olympics were developed and sponsored by the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation. They are designed to help improve the "self image" of retarded children through athletic competition. Many of the children have serious physical, as well as mental, handicaps and are on crutches or in wheelchairs.



EDUCATION. The Women's Army Corps Band has brought the college classroom into the barracks in an attempt to provide the maximum opportunity in professionalism and individual advancement. Half of the 60-member only all-women's military band, including SP4 Deborah Logan (above), is enrolled in music theory classes taught evenings right in the band's own building. The women are receiving college credits toward a degree and at the same time receiving good preparation for their MOS testing. **(Official U.S. Army Photo)**

RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING. Makakai, or "Eye in the Sea," the Navy's newest transparent-hull submersible, is expected to have many uses—both military and civilian—offering a new dimension in undersea transportation and observation. Looking like a helicopter with a 66-inch bubble mounted on two large pontoons, it has the ability to dive to depths of 600 feet. Developed and built by the Hawaii Laboratory of the Naval Undersea Research and Development Center, San Diego, Calif., the innovative and potentially useful vehicle utilizes a transparent acrylic sphere as the pressure hull, giving the submersible's two operators an unobstructed panoramic view of their underwater surroundings. **(Official U.S. Navy Photo)**

RACE RELATIONS. The Ft. Carson-based Spanish-American organization, Unidos, seeks to halt discrimination against its members and help to explain what their culture signifies. Activities include discussion sessions at which the leaders field complaints about race discrimination from their members. At each meeting on the post, the group, as an added inducement to attend meetings, serves genuine Spanish food.

ALCOHOLISM CONTROL. Plans were recently revealed to establish an Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Control Program at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois. A local regulation spells out the objectives: to prevent alcohol and drug abuse among employes at the arsenal; to identify alcohol users and drug abusers; to limit the opportunity for on-the-job overindulgence of alcohol and to suppress illegal drug supply and usage through aggressive security measures; to analyze, evaluate and then refine the plan as appropriate; to disseminate lessons learned in aiding and retraining valued employes who have developed a problem. A few of the Council's early responsibilities will be to develop a training program for supervisors; to develop an orientation program for employes; and to establish a "hot line" for troubled employes to call for help.

RACE RELATIONS. The U. S. Army in Europe, having recognized the problem of race relations, has indeed begun a long process of solving that problem—but realizes that it has a long way to go. Such was the finding of three black visitors to the area early in March. Stanley O. Thomas Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and spokesman for the group, said recognition of the problem by USAREUR's top commanders is "very important in itself." The group said they felt their trip and the open invitation to talk to as many people as possible was a reflection of the top command's concern. Primary objective of the trip was to meet with soldiers, to talk with them about their activities and concerns, and to show, particularly to the minority soldiers, that there are opportunities for them in both private and governmental fields. At the conclusion of the trip, they made reports to the President's staff, DoD and the Department of the Army.

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